



Wing Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

Public Health and Sanitary Condition

FOR THE YEAR

1921,

BY

PERCY STEDMAN,

M.B. (LOND.), D.P.H. (LOND.),

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.


Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Late House Physician and House Surgeon, University
Hospital, London.

Fellowes Medallist in Medicine.

Medical Officer of Health.

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TO THE

Rural District Council

OF

W I N G .

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my annual report for the year 1921.

As you are aware, copies of it have been sent to the Ministry of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres), 28,187.

Population (1921), 5,530.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 1,527.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), 1527.

Rateable value, £87,903.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £310.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total	M.	F.	
Births	{ Legitimate	90	46	44	} Birth Rate (R.G.) 17·7
	{ Illegitimate	8	2	1	
Deaths -	-	78	44	34	Death Rate (R.G.) 14·1.
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth					{ from sepsis, <i>nil</i> .
					{ „ other causes, <i>nil</i> .
Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births:—					
Legitimate, 3; Illegitimate, 3; total 6.					
Deaths from measles (all ages), <i>nil</i> .					
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages), <i>nil</i> .					
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age), 1.					

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DIPHTHERIA.

There have been two cases of diphtheria during the year.

On January 1st a case was notified from Mentmore, a girl aged 8 years. She was removed to the hospital the same day and she made a good recovery. The cottage was a clean one and there were other children in the home but none contracted the disease.

The next case was a young man aged 16, occurring in a cottage at Northall. He was removed to the hospital. He had been away and had only returned a day or two before.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year there were 16 cases of scarlatina.

On January 13th a girl aged 9 years was notified from Wing. The house was in good condition, public water supply attached, drainage good, and the milk supply from an excellent source. She was removed to the hospital.

On March 4th a boy aged 6 was notified from the village of Soulbury. There was sufficient room for isolation, and he was treated at home.

On April 4th four cases were notified from the hamlet of Hollingdon; two girls from one cottage aged 14 and 12 years, and two girls from another cottage both aged two years. There was sufficient room for isolation and they were treated at home.

On August 31st a girl aged 6 years and a boy aged four years were notified from a public house at Cheddington, and on the following day another inmate—a girl aged seven years—was also notified. They were all three removed to the hospital. The father was a man who went about the country collecting eggs for the London market and taking them there.

The next case was a boy aged five years, notified on October 3rd from a cottage near Cheddington station. He was removed to the hospital.

The next case occurred on November 4th. A boy aged 12 years was notified from Ivinghoe. He was a visitor from London and had come down by train the day before. He was removed to hospital.

On November 5th a boy aged four years was notified from Wing. The house was connected with the public water supply and the milk supply was of an excellent quality. The previous week there had been visitors from London in the house and they had had scarlet fever in the adjoining property. The case was removed to the hospital.

The next case was a girl aged four from Cheddington. There had been a previous case in the house early in the year. The case was removed to the hospital.

The next case was a boy aged 7 years from the hamlet of Horton. There was plenty of room for isolation, and as he was the only child in the house, it was thought advisable to treat him at home.

On December 5th a girl aged 7 years was notified from Cheddington. There was a shop connected with the house. The child had been away and the disease may have been contracted in this way. She was removed to the hospital.

On December 24th a boy aged three years was notified from a cottage at Cheddington, and on the 28th a girl aged 12 years was notified from the same cottage. Both were removed to the hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were six cases of enteric during the year. On March 24th a boy aged 1 year 9 months was notified from Ivinghoe. They obtained their water from a well. This was analysed and it was advised to clean the well out, which was done.

The next case was notified from Wellcroft, Ivinghoe. A woman aged 26 years.

On August 20th a man aged 18 years was notified from Chapel Yard, Ivinghoe.

On August 25th a woman aged 55 years was notified from Ladysmith Road, Ivinghoe. In this case the water supply was from a public supply of excellent water.

On September 21st a woman aged 40 years was notified from Great Gap, Ivinghoe; and on October 18th a boy aged 10 years was notified from the same hamlet. Both the above cases obtained their drinking water from wells.

It should be noted that practically all the year round the village of Ivinghoe is a favourite resort for visitors from London and it may be that they brought the disease. It should further be noted that the houses where the disease occurred obtained their milk from different sources. All the milk sellers premises were inspected several times. The County Medical Officer came with me to inspect the premises, but we were unable to come to any definite conclusion as to the cause of the disease. All the cases did well in the hospital.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

On January 29th a man aged 65 was notified from the Edlesborough district. It was found that he had a separate

bedroom, the sputum was being burnt, and there was no family history of the disease.

On February 2nd a woman aged 28 years was notified from the Cheddington district. There was no family history of the disease. She did not wish to go to a Sanatorium. The district was a very healthy one.

On February 19th a man aged 38 years was notified from the Cheddington district. He was employed in London in a good position and was granted several months' rest by his employers. He lived in a very healthy district and had a separate bedroom. He did not wish to go to a Sanatorium. There was no family history of the disease and at the end of his period of rest he was able to resume work feeling quite well, no symptoms of the disease being present.

On August 22nd a woman aged 20 years was notified from Wing. It was an acute case. She did not wish to go to a sanatorium. The house was a good one in a healthy locality. She had a separate bedroom, the sputum was burnt, and she was able to receive every care and attention. There was a definite history of the disease in the family.

On December 10th a woman was notified from Ivinghoe. She had called in the doctor for loss of voice. She had a tuberculous ulcer at the back of the pharynx. She was rather thin but had always been so. She was living in a very healthy locality and in a new house and did not wish to go to a sanatorium. Many years before, when living in another county and before she was married, she was under treatment for her chest by a doctor for a considerable time but got well.

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

On June 4th a woman aged 30 was notified from Cheddington. The foot was affected by the disease. She was treated by her own local doctor. Cases of tuberculosis are efficiently notified and visited by the Medical Officer and the Tuberculosis Officer.

GRCVE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 19 cases were treated at the hospital from the Wing Rural District.

There are in the hospital:

10 scarlet fever beds.

4 Diphtheria beds.

8 Typhoid beds.

There is an inexhaustible water supply to the hospital which is pumped into a large tank gravitating to each ward and the administration block. The drainage is very satisfactory and is discharged into a septic tank, the effluent being treated in brick filter. This is regularly cleaned out as required and the drains are frequently disinfected.

It is a thoroughly well equipped hospital and quite up to date in every respect.

There is a permanent matron who resides there, and the administration is on the best lines.

It is quite able to deal with all cases that occur in the joint Wing and Linslade districts. Specimens are sent to the Clinical Research for microscopic and bacteriological examination.

Arrangements are in force with Leighton Buzzard to receive cases of small pox in the small pox hospital situated in the Stanbridge Road, Leighton Buzzard.

A motor ambulance is obtained for the removal of patients when necessary.

The general nursing is carried out by the district nurses. The infectious diseases are nursed in the Grove Isolation Hospital, particulars of which have just been given.

There are four practising midwives resident in the district, and there are several others just outside the boundary.

There is a Tuberculosis Dispensary conveniently situated at Aylesbury, and the patients can be admitted to the Bucks and Berks sanatorium.

Children and adults can be admitted to the Royal Hospital at Aylesbury for general medical and surgical treatment.

Antitoxin is supplied by the Council.

WATER SUPPLY.

At Wing the water is obtained by a boring into the lower green sand. It is bored 120 feet from the surface. The rest level of the water is 18ft. from the surface. The well itself is in Linslade Parish close to the London and North Western Railway line at Southcourt Bridge.

The average yield of water is 4,000 gallons per hour. It is pumped a distance of a mile and a half to a reservoir situated on high ground just inside the Wing boundary, near Burcott Farm, and which has been purchased by the Bucks County Council.

The water is filtered through sand filters which extract the iron; it is then stored in a reservoir of a capacity of 70,000 gallons whence it gravitates round the village. Three quarters of the village are connected up and during this year two addi-

tional properties have been connected. Cattle drinking troughs are also supplied by it.

At Cheddington there is a public water supply; the well is situated at West End Hill. The water is pumped into a reservoir and it is supplied to the village by gravitation through four mains, stand pipes being fixed in the village. A portion of the houses are connected.

In other villages the water is from wells.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

At Wing, the outfall works, consisting of septic tanks and duplicate filters, are situated on the north side of the village.

A very satisfactory effluent is obtained. A small portion of waste land here is used for broad irrigation on which suitable crops are grown.

The scavenging is done by a contractor for the District Council twice a week.

At Cheddington the village is sewered and gravitates toward the south end of the village, where it is treated by broad irrigation over four acres of land, the land being used for the growing of mangolds and other suitable crops. The scavenging is undertaken by the Mentmore Estate.

As this is the Thames water shed, and no complaints have been received, it is working satisfactorily.

In other villages the pail closet system is in use.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There is no pollution of either rivers or streams in this district.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

There are schools in the following villages: Stoke, Soulbury, Wing, Mentmore, Cheddington, Marsworth, Pitstone, Ivinghoe, Ivinghoe Aston, Dagnall, Slapton and Edlesborough.

The sanitary accommodation has been inspected.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 54 registered cowkeepers in the Rural District, representing about 900 cows. The sheds are principally in the parishes of Soulbury, Wing, Stoke Hammond, and Slapton. The milk goes chiefly to London, Aylesbury, Watford and Harrow.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, BAKEHOUSES, ETC.

There are 7 registered slaughter houses, two being at Wing, one at Cheddington, one at Ivinghoe one at Pitstone, and two at Edlesborough.

They are all kept in good condition and white washed regularly and they have been inspected every quarter.

There are ten registered bakehouses in the district. They are all kept in a clean condition. There is only one underground one.

There is a brewery in the district which gives considerable employment to the villagers of Ivinghoe.

There is also a flour mill and some brick yards. In one brickyard a new sanitary convenience was provided during the year.

CANAL BOATS.

No. of boats inspected	35
No. of boats registered to carry	122
No. of male adults on boats	35
No. of female adults on boats	20
No. of children on boats	68
Average per boat	3.00

No legal proceedings taken during the year. No contraventions.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	30
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme ...	22

I. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	46
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	22
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	6

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 3

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919.

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs nil
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit 2
 - (a) by owners 2
 - (b) by local authority in default of owners ... nil
- (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 3
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied 3
 - (a) by owners 3
 - (b) by local authority in default of owners nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909.

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders nil
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing orders were made nil
- (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit nil
- (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made nil
- (5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders nil

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GENERAL.

Number of inspections	157
Complaints received ^b	nil
Nuisances detected without complaint	8
Notices served, informal	8
Nuisances abated (a) by person responsible	8
(b) by Council	nil
Summonses taken out	nil
Convictions	nil

HOUSE NUISANCES.

Roofs repaired	nil.
Spouts cleaned and repaired	nil.
Pavement repaired	nil.
Overcrowding abated	nil.
Dirty houses cleansed	nil.
Other defects remedied	nil.

DRAINS, W.C.'s, PRIVIES, ETC.

Total defects found	nil.
Drains cleansed, repaired, or ventilated	nil
New drains laid	3
W.c.'s repaired	nil.
Privies to E.C.'s	1

WATER SUPPLY.

Houses supplied with water during the year (formerly without)	2
Samples taken for analysis	5
Certificates granted (Rural Districts only).....	nil.
Certificates deferred (Rural Districts only).....	nil.
Cisterns cleansed, repaired, etc.....	nil.
Wells cleansed or repaired	1
Wells closed	nil.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Number on Register.....	7
Number of inspections	28
Number of defects found	nil.
Number remedied	nil.

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register.....	10
Number of inspections	40
Number of defects found	nil.
Number remedied	nil.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of dairymen or Purveyors of Milk on Register	54
Number of Cowkeepers on Register	54
Number of inspections	110
Number of defects found	nil.
Number remedied	nil.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Number on Register	24
Number of inspections	40
Number of defects found	nil.
Number remedied	nil.

VARIOUS.

Removal of animals improperly kept	nil.
Visits to infected houses	46
Houses disinfected	23
Other items	nil.

Your obedient servant,

PERCY STEDMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1921 and previous years.

Year.	Population to estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Unrec. No.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under One Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1916	5428	107	107	18.1	90	16.5		11	7	65	101	18.9
1917	5270	91	87	14.8	63	11.9		14	3	34	77	14.6
1918	5814	85	83	14.2	93	17.9	3	20	7	84	110	21.1
1919	5513	83	85	14.8	59	10.7		14	2	23.5	73	13.2
1920	5733	117	119	20.75	55	9.6	4	12	7	58.8	63	10.9
1921	5530	101	98	17.7	67	12.1	2	13	6	61.2	78	14.1

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1921.

Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.											Cases admitted to Hospital.		
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45		45 to 65	65 & upwards
Diphtheria	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	16	...	...	3	1	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	11
Enteric Fever	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	6
Pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis:—														
(a) Pulmonary	<div>M 2... F 3... Total</div>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
(b) Non-Pulmonary	<div>M ... F 1 ... Total</div>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30	...	1	3	1	3	7	4	2	3	3	1	1	19

TABLE III.

WING RURAL DISTRICT.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1921.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of " Residents " whether occurring in or beyond the District								
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards
All Causes { Certified Uncert.	78	6	2	1	2	4	8	15	40
Enteric Fever									
Small-pox									
Measles									
Scarlet Fever	1				1				
Whooping Cough									
Diphtheria and Croup									
Influenza	2								2
Erysipelas									
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	4					1	2	1	
Tuberculous Meningitis									
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1								1
Cancer, malignant Disease	9							4	5
Rheumatic Fever									
Meningitis									
Organic Heart Disease	13							1	12
Bronchitis	8		1	1			1		5
Pneumonia (all forms)	3						2		1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	1							
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1	1							
Appendicitis & Typhlitis									
Cirrhosis of Liver									
Diabetes	3					1		2	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	2						1	1	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	7								7
Puerperal Fever									
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition									
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	3	3							
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	4				1	1		2	
Suicide	1						1		
Other Defined Diseases	14	1	1			1	1	3	7
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1							1	
Accidents									
Totals	78	6	2	1	2	4	8	15	40

Wing Rural District.—Infantile Mortality during the year 1921.
 Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	2		I	3	I	I	I		6
{ Small-pox Chicken-pox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria : Croup									
Erysipelas									
{ Tuberculous Meningitis Abdominal Tuberculosis Other Tuberculous Diseases									
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)							I		
Convulsions									
Laryngitis... ..									
Bronchitis									
Pneumonia (all forms) ...									
{ Diarrhoea Enteritis						I			
Gastritis									
Syphilis					I				
Rickets									
Suffocation, overlying ...	I								
Injury at Birth									
Atelectasis									
{ Congenital Malformations Premature Birth Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	I								
Violence									
Other Causes									
Totals	2		I	3	I	I	I		6